

B-52s Strike At Red Supply Route in Laos

Reds Shell Seven Positions of U.S.

SAIGON, March 1 (UPI)—U.S. B-52 bombers today raided a North Vietnamese supply route through which the North Vietnamese have been rushing war materiel into the South.

The raid was in advance of an expected spring offensive, military sources said.

U.S. spokesmen said today that no B-52 missions had been flown over South Vietnam since late yesterday when they unloaded at least 360 tons of bombs over Superstition Mountain, 109 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

Sources said that the bombers again were diverted to strikes along the so-called Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Allied military spokesmen today reported a series of small unit clashes in South Vietnam in which at least 79 Communist soldiers reportedly were killed.

A unit of the U.S. 19th Light Infantry Brigade lost one man killed and nine wounded today in fighting near the border of Binh Tuy and Long Khanh Provinces, the U.S. Command reported.

The U.S. Command said that Communist troops carried out 14 shelling attacks in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a. m. today. Seven were directed against U.S. positions, killing one American and wounding five others.

Communist ground forces also shot down four U.S. helicopters within a 24-hour period that ended yesterday killing a total of seven Americans and wounding six others, the U.S. Command reported.

Air Losses in Laos

SAIGON, March 1 (WP)—The U.S. Command issued an annual summary of U.S. losses today in which it indirectly confirmed that the mounting air war in neighboring Laos cost about 300 planes and 100 missing airmen last year.

Conforming to standard policy, U.S. military officials in Saigon would not comment on the fighting in Laos or confirm that figures cited in the Military Assistance Command Vietnam summary touched on Laos.

The heaviest allied casualties in a single incident occurred late yesterday, spokesmen said, when a unit of Australian troops was ambushed in a mined area near their task force base camp at Nui Dat, 40 miles southeast of Saigon.

The Australian unit suffered nine dead and 23 wounded, most of the casualties from mine explosions. There were no known Communist losses.

Wilfred Burchett Goes Home

Australia Readmits Reporter Who Took Red Side in 2 Wars

SYDNEY, March 1 (NYT)—Wilfred Burchett, a 58-year-old Australian journalist who reported the Korean and Vietnam wars from the Communist side, arrived in Brisbane from Noumea in a chartered aircraft yesterday, ending years of attempts to return to his homeland.

Mr. Burchett lost possession of his Australian passport in 1955 and, since then, Australia has refused to issue another.

He has traveled on a variety of travel documents, including a Cuban passport and a North Vietnamese laissez-passer.

Airlines had refused to take him to Australia because, without an Australian passport, he needed an Australian visa to land there. This was never forthcoming.

Airline Refused

He arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, on Feb. 18, hoping to board a French airline flight to Sydney. But the airline refused to carry him because of the risk that he would be refused entry and it would then have to fly him out of the country.

However, a Melbourne newspaper, the Sunday Observer, published by Gordon Barton, a member of the Australian party, a small splinter group from the Liberal party, chartered a Navajo Piper aircraft to fly him to Brisbane.

When the aircraft arrived yesterday afternoon, Mr. Burchett was greeted by hundreds of persons from rival factions, some booing and chanting, "Go home to Hanoi."

Mr. Burchett's latest attempt to re-enter Australia, the government has stated that it would not issue a passport or facilitate his travel in any way. But apart from insisting that he fill out immigration documents and comply with health regulations at Brisbane yesterday it was powerless to prevent him from staying once he had found a carrier.

The government's major objections to Mr. Burchett have been his charges that the United States carried out germ and chemical warfare in Vietnam.

The government is within its rights refusing him a passport. It has sweeping powers to withhold, cancel or refuse to reissue passports to its citizens.

Mr. Burchett flew on from Brisbane to Melbourne for newspaper and television interviews in the next two weeks that he plans to spend in Australia.

NEW YORK

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AUX ÉDITIONS DE LA TABLE RONDE

Sihanouk's Choice of Evils Is Peking Over N. Vietnam

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, (NYT)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the chief of state and absolute ruler of Cambodia, has told visitors that if eventually his country had to become Communist, he would prefer that the Chinese do the job and not the Vietnamese.

The remark points up Cambodia's problem, its response and its special style in meeting it.

From a recent two-week stay in Cambodia, limited by the fact that Prince Sihanouk has barred foreign journalists and thus keeps those who visit as tourists from meeting government officials, the

following conclusions, based largely on conversations with diplomats and other resident foreigners, have emerged:

● Sihanouk is convinced that in the long run China will dominate Southeast Asia but that the principal threat to his kingdom—the abdicated throne, now vacant, 15 years ago—in the present and immediate future is his North Vietnamese neighbor.

● The prince believes, according to those with frequent access to him, that no matter what the negotiated outcome of the war in Vietnam, Saigon will not be able to prevent Hanoi's eventual rule over all of the country.

● The prince believes that Vietnamese intentions toward Cambodia are aggressive.

● He is thought to consider China, now in a non-imperialist phase, the strongest counterweight to the Vietnamese threat because he believes that the historic enmity between China and Vietnam causes Peking to share his concern over the emergence of a united Vietnam.

● The prince's attitude toward the emergence of a united Vietnam is based on the prestige of having withstood the mighty United States. But by the same token, the prince has no illusions about the permanence of China's present preoccupation with its internal problems.

● The prince is thought to be a young student guerrilla chief. The guerrilla leader, Vicente Giron Calvillo, was delivered to the residence of the Mexican ambassador here as demanded by the kidnappers.

● As also demanded by the kidnappers, Mr. Giron Calvillo today was placed aboard a Mexican government plane for a flight to Mexico City, the Associated Press reported.

● The dramatic series of events surrounding the 42-year-old foreign minister's capture and release almost completely overshadowed today's closely and bitterly contested presidential election and balloting for congress and municipal offices.

● The election campaign has been marked by an extraordinary degree of violence, in which at least 17 persons have been assassinated for political motives, one of them a candidate of congress, who was shot and killed as he posted up a poster.

● Over the weekend, a bomb exploded 50 yards away from the National Palace in central Guatemala City.

● If the present President, Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro, completes his term in office in July, he will be only the second constitutionally elected Guatemalan president to finish out his term. The other was Juan Jose Arcevalo, in office from 1945 to 1950.

● The guerrilla group, has denounced the elections as a fraud and in a statement issued over the weekend urged the populace not to participate, asserting "whatever happens the people will continue to be exploited."

● IFAR is the same group that took credit for the assassination of U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Meyer in Guatemala City on Aug. 28, 1968, United Press International reported.

● The kidnapping of Mr. Fuentes Mohr, an internationally known economist who holds a degree from the London School of Economics, recalled the abduction in Brazil last September of U.S. Ambassador C. Burke Elbrick. Letist guerrillas later freed him in exchange for the release of 15 of their jailed comrades, who were flown to Mexico.

● Mr. Fuentes Mohr said he had been well-treated in a small room containing a bed and guarded permanently by four men brandishing sub-machine guns.

● Asked if he thought he might be killed, Mr. Fuentes Mohr replied: "I did cross my mind."

● Some of the arrangements to recommendations, involving a meeting of top officials to discuss the issues, the move for "benign neglect" in public while continuing progress, research on preventing crime and recognition of such Negro leaders as Dr. Jerome H. Holland, a former Cornell football star who was recently named Ambassador to Sweden.

● Mr. Moynihan said in his memorandum that he did not know of any advance in understanding crime since the start of the Nixon administration, and commented that "lawyers are not professional well-equipped to do much to prevent crime." This and his suggestion that the Black Panthers should be ignored were construed in some quarters as soft criticism.

● Since then, he has been a counselor, with cabinet rank, a post designed to give him an opportunity to develop long-term strategies for urban and other domestic problems and freeing him from day-to-day administrative chores.

● The visit of President Pompidou comes at a time when many New Yorkers understandably dissent from French policies in the Middle East. I have been assumed today by Police Commissioner Howard Lindsay that all necessary security arrangements have been made to guard the safety of the president in our city. There is, of course, no question of the right of the people to express their feelings peacefully, but I appeal to all New Yorkers not to let such feelings, no matter how deep, result in any discourtesy or other behavior that would mar this city's devotion to law, order and peaceful resolution of all difficulties.

● The five, only Pte. Schwartz is married. All of the men have been decorated and three of them—Cpl. Herrod and Ptes. Boyd and Kritchman—hold the Purple Heart.

● All five were members of Company B, 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, based at Landing Zone Ross, about 1 1/2 miles northeast of Son Thang. The village is 37 miles southwest of Da Nang.

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FREE—Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr of Guatemala embraces his wife, Shirley, outside their home after he was released early yesterday by kidnappers.

Guatemala Minister Abducted; Freed in Trade for Guerrilla

GUATEMALA CITY, March 1 (Reuters)—Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alberto Fuentes Mohr, kidnapped on Friday night by a pro-Castro guerrilla group, was freed by his captors here early today after the government liberated a young student guerrilla chief.

The guerrilla leader, Vicente Giron Calvillo, was delivered to the residence of the Mexican ambassador here as demanded by the kidnappers.

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A Republic Proclaimed By Rhodesia

British Ties Cut Without Ceremony

SALISBURY, March 2 (Monday) (Reuters)—Rhodesia became a republic today quietly and without ceremony casting aside once and for all its links with the British crown.

The new republic was born at midnight and Clifford Dupont, a former London attorney, became interim president after setting the formal seal on the move yesterday.

As officer administering the government he signed proclamations dissolving Parliament and declaring a general election.

The gazetting of these proclamations later today will automatically mobilize Rhodesia's new apartheid-style constitution, designed to guarantee indefinite white minority supremacy.

There was no noticeable excitement in the capital as the last few hours of Rhodesia's technical allegiance to the British crown ticked by.

The news media paid scant attention to the impending event and no organized celebrations were planned.

A few Rhodesians stayed up to see history in the making but most people slept through the transition.

Republic Day will not be officially celebrated until October 19—the day set aside by Parliament as a public holiday to mark the occasion.

The first official comment on Rhodesia's new status will come from Prime Minister Ian Smith, who is to hold a press conference later in the day.

Rhodesians will elect their new government on April 10 and victory is almost certain to go to Mr. Smith and his Rhodesian Front party.

Whether or not new outside pressures will be brought to bear on the newly-born republic remains to be seen.

Washington has yet to make a decision about the American consulate general's presence here.

A United States withdrawal would visibly increase Rhodesia's international isolation, but of more immediate importance to the country is the continued success of sanctions-busting trade relations with other nations.

Gromyko Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 1 (Reuters)—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko returned to Moscow yesterday from an official visit to East Germany, Tass reported. On his way home, he stopped off in Warsaw for talks with Polish leaders.

Pompidou, Jeered in Chicago, Will Make New York Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

is far above such demonstrations of impoliteness.

He had already told leaders of the Chicago Jewish community that Israel was "a religious and racial state" that would create antagonism and hostility among its Arab neighbors as long as it remained so. He denied that France was anti-Zionist.

"If Israel wants to live with its borders secure and at peace with its neighbors," he said, "it should become a normal state in the Middle East and not a religious outgrowth or racial bridgehead. It should have normal relations with its neighbors."

The Chicago demonstrations that angered Mr. Pompidou erupted despite an official welcome from Gov. Richard J. Daley who had earlier announced they would not greet him.

At least 10,000 demonstrators picketed the Palmer House where the Pompidous were guests of honor at a dinner given by the Alliance Française and the Council on Foreign Relations.

Elaborate security arrangements were in force here. Army helicopters hovered overhead as hundreds of plainclothes security men checked the credentials of every one entering the airport.

As Mr. Pompidou's limousine halted at the main Palmer House entrance, hundreds of demonstrators surged forward chanting, "Boo, boo Pompidou!" and "To hell with you, Pompidou!"

It was the noisiest anti-French demonstration the president had encountered during his U.S. visit. The crowd, which had marched four blocks around the hotel for more than two hours before Mr. Pompidou arrived, sang Hebrew songs and carried hundreds of protest signs. Hundreds of police kept the demonstrators moving.

Though they were noisy, the demonstrators never appeared bent on violence.

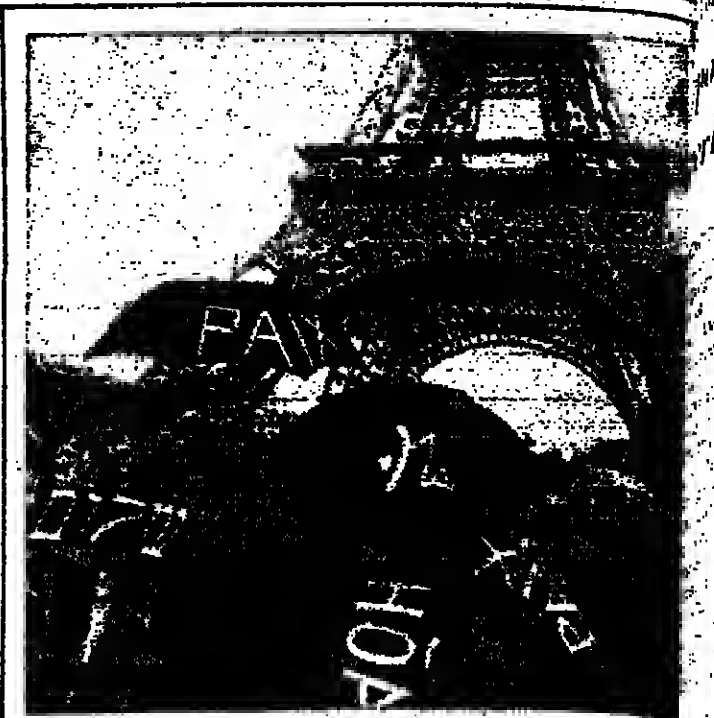
But hundreds of protesters near the presidential limousine pushed against police lines as the car door opened.

More than a dozen police immediately surrounded the president. They formed a wedge around him, cleared a path and quickly escorted him and Mrs. Pompidou into the hotel.

The president looked startled and his face was flushed.

Lindsay Appeals for Courtesy

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—Mayor Lindsay appealed today to New Yorkers not to let their feelings, no matter how deep, result in any discourtesy or other behavior that would mar this city's devotion to law, order and peaceful resolution of all difficulties.



UMBRELLAS FOR PEACE—Some of the participants during yesterday's demonstration near the Eiffel Tower. Writing on all the umbrellas says "peace."

Symbol of Peace Hopes

On a Clear Day in Paris, Up Go the Umbrellas

By Dick Roraback

PARIS, March 1.—It was a clear, cold Sunday afternoon, and they walked along the footpaths of the Champ de Mars in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower—singly, in pairs, occasionally in groups of four or five, like every other Sunday afternoon.

They were conservatively dressed, the Sunday strollers, undistinguished for the most part, the Jean Duponts of France. They chatted about the cost of living and yesterday's rugby match and the railroad strikes, and from time to time they glanced at their watches.

At precisely 3:30, they raised their umbrellas.

Some of the umbrellas had the words PAIX stuck on with adhesive tape. Several were more elaborately festooned. Most of them were the sort of plain, ordinary umbrellas that belong to plain ordinary people.

For another hour or so they kept walking through the Champ de Mars under their umbrellas, talking about the new-model Renaults, the Pompidou visit to America, the concierge's latest indiscretion, and then they took down their umbrellas and went home.

It was a peace demonstration. The umbrellas were a symbol of protection, and the occasion was—hopelessly—the First Annual World Day of Peace Through Non-Violence.

Police Not Needed

Strolling along with the demonstrators, perhaps 250 strong, were pairs of policemen, smiling but looking out for trouble. There was no trouble.

Nobody shouted, nobody clubbed anybody, nobody waved a flag, nobody made a speech. Nobody did anything, really, except walk along the Champ de Mars holding up his own umbrella in his own personal commitment.

The demonstration—if a manifestation so low-keyed as to be virtually inaudible to be called a demonstration—was the idea of Georges Krassovsky, who has been known to do dramatic things sometimes but not very often.

The antiheroes of the wilderness revolution, Mr. Krassovsky is, almost predictably, of average height, weight and age. Married, with an average-sized family of four, he works as director of a vacation resort on the Côte d'Azur, and once fasted 41 days to bring the world's attention to the brutal harvesting of the baby seals of the Arctic.

"What kind of man organizes peace marches?" he was asked over coffee on the eve of the march. "A nut? A saint? A fanatic?"

"Sometimes," said Mr. Krassovsky, "and sometimes an ordinary man, an ordinary man who knows there are things to be done but puts off doing them until one day he finds

"I did not want a hippy demonstration—I'm not a hippy myself. Outside that, there was only a provision: If you have a don't you hear, please don't you hear. Don't drink the anti-lites; we ask them to join. We have also asked people come dressed as they would in a fête, so they will not be considered eccentric. We are an eccentric, unless it is to want to protect our children, to live in peace, to preserve one's environment."

"And what," Mr. Krassovsky was asked, "will your peace accomplish?"

"Maybe they will give an ordinary man his chance to stand up and be counted. Maybe, in the long run, it will help change the political climate. What else do heasies try? No more peace."

"I understand," said Krassovsky, "but tell me, Krassovsky, tell me, tell me, year we might walk together."

DA NANG (South Vietnam, March 1 (AP). The U.S. Marines disclosed yesterday the names of the five men charged with the murder of the 15 Vietnamese women and children at the village of Son Thang Feb. 19.

The five, all members of a combat patrol, are: Lance Cpl. Randall D. Herrod, 20, Pfc. Thomas R. Boyd, 19, Pfc. Michael S. Kritchman, 19, Pfc. Samuel G. Green, 18, and Pfc. Michael A. Schwartz, 21.

Of the five, only Pte. Schwartz is married. All of the men have been decorated and three of them—Cpl. Herrod and Ptes. Boyd and Kritchman—hold the Purple Heart.

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ask Force Asks Change in Concept

Report to Nixon Advocates Overhauling of Foreign Aid

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—A complete overhaul of the foreign aid program, including a reorganization of the Agency for International Development and a separation of economic and military aid programs, are among proposals of a White House report to be presented to President Nixon this week.

The report, headed by Rudolph Peterson, president of the Bank of America, calls for greater emphasis on economic aid and on underdeveloped countries, and the channeling of more U.S. funds through international organizations such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The report to the President, which was expected to receive a "finishing touch" over the weekend, called for dramatic changes in the administration of the aid program as well as the concepts on which U.S. aid is based.

The report rejects a suggestion made in a report in October, 1969, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which called for a "new approach" to aid.

The report, by Lester B. Pearson, the former Canadian prime minister, Mr. Pearson said each advanced industrial country provides no less than the

equivalent of one percent of its gross national product to improve the quality of life in the poorer countries.

At the same time, the Peterson group makes some proposals for U.S. economic assistance that would cost significantly more than the \$1.5 billion appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The report fixes no precise money goals for economic development aid by the U.S. government, suggesting that the matter of spending ceilings be determined by the President and Congress. But the consensus of the panelists is that economic development assistance, whether in the form of loans or grants, should be higher than the amounts appropriated by Congress in the last two years.

The report's main theme is that previous concepts of economic development as a simple transfer of capital and technology from the rich nations to the poor must be abandoned. It argues that economic development of underdeveloped countries cannot be considered apart from changes in social and political conditions in those countries.

The panel said that the economic growth achieved in the less developed countries thus far had created social dislocations that in turn had disrupted economic growth. A preliminary draft of the panel said:

"Inflexible systems of government, cultural evasiveness and the pressures of population are as inhibiting to national development as a lack of capital input. U.S. foreign aid policy must be redesigned to reflect a broadened understanding of the way in which development occurs."

The meaning of this passage, according to some of those who participated in preparing the report, was that it would be a waste to provide large amounts of foreign aid to developing countries unless the country possessed a national will to improve the quality of life for all the people.

Among the recommendations of the report, as it read before the final draft, were these:

• Long-range economic assistance programs should be undertaken without regard to annual budget restrictions. Authorizing legislation—fixing ceilings on expenditures—should cover four years at a time to coincide with presidential terms. Appropriations to carry out such authorizations should be for no less than two years at a time, to parallel the terms of members of the House of Representatives, where money bills originate.

• U.S. foreign aid policy in this decade should place greater emphasis on encouragement of "institutional development"—farm credit unions, education linked to the particular needs of the country, housing and other cooperative activities—and on broadening the base of individual participation in the development process.

• Local initiative, backed by American government and private assistance, should be stressed.

• U.S. military assistance programs must be "divorced" from economic assistance. This principle should apply to "security-connected" programs administered by the Agency for International Development, such as the President's "contingency fund" and "supporting assistance," budgetary aid to countries near Communist nations that need assistance for their large defense forces.

• The numbers of American foreign aid personnel in developing countries should be reduced.

• Private American investment capital should be used in economic development programs along with such capital from other donor countries.

Unguarded Vial of Lunar Dust Disappears at L.A. Benefit

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (AP).—An unguarded vial of lunar dust disappeared and was presumed stolen while on display at a \$100-a-plate benefit dinner, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration disclosed today.

Steve Lawrence, business manager of the Institute of Geophysics of the University of California at Los Angeles, said the 2-3 grams of dust disappeared by last night.

He said the Apollo-11 lunar dust

on display at a department store, had no guard "as such."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and police had no immediate word on possible leads. Police said two off-duty policemen had been on duty at the dinner to guard the display of jewelry worth \$35,000 but not the lunar dust.

The lunar sample had been assigned to George Weatherill, a professor of geophysics and geology at UCLA.

"I didn't even know they were going to exhibit my sample," Prof. Weatherill said.

He said the sample arrived at the institute last November as a rock chip and was ground into powder for measurements to determine its age. He said the tests had been inconclusive but he estimated its age at about 3.7 billion years, the same as other lunar material tested elsewhere.

"Much of its value already had been extracted," Prof. Weatherill said, "but we were going to try to work on it some more. We could have consumed the entire sample in our work which we probably would have done."

"It's quite unique, you know," he added. "It's possible we would have found something very important scientifically."

There is no way to place any monetary value on the lunar dust. Presumably, it would have little or no financial value to a thief since there would be no way for him to dispose of it legally.

The incident occurred at Bullocks Wilshire department store, where the lunar sample was displayed under a microscope in an upstairs dining room. The benefit was for the Saul Weinstein Foundation and the Don Doherty Eye Foundation.



SHODDY WORK—In his haste to leave the scene of \$10,000 holdup, this man, caught in action by an automatic camera, litters floor of a bank in Washington with bills.

Senate Backs HEW Fund Bill, Drops Anti-Busing Provisions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The Senate passed a health and education money bill 68 to 0 last night after upholding the right of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to combat school segregation in the South.

By roll call of 43-0-32 and 41-0-34, the Senate adopted amendments by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., to add the words "except as required by the Constitution" to two House-passed Southern provisions in the \$19.4 billion appropriations bill for HEW and the Department of Labor.

The effect of the Mathias amendments was to nullify the two Southern provisions, which forbade HEW attempts to hire or reassign pupils for the purpose of ending segregation.

Scott Move Approved

Shortly after, the Senate, by a roll-call vote of 43-10-32, adopted an amendment by Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., to kill a third Southern provision, which would have cut off federal funds to school districts that did not have "freedom of choice" plans.

Sen. Scott said the provision would have established "the universal right of freedom of choice" plans even where the plan adopted by a district was clearly designed to thwart desegregation efforts.

Both the Mathias and Scott moves were supported by the Nixon administration, which had said the Southern provision would hamstring HEW in its efforts to end Southern school segregation.

The Southern provisions would not have interfered with court-ordered desegregation, however, only with administrative efforts by HEW.

Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., said the effect of the Mathias language was to assure that HEW efforts to force busing and pupil assignment plans on school districts for the purpose of ending segregation would apply only in the South, not in the North.

The phrase "except as required by the Constitution," Sen. Stennis indicated, meant that HEW would confine its efforts to Southern areas where there was de jure (deliberate) segregation that the

Apollo-12 Crew Gets Enthusiastic Bucharest Cheers

By Spencer Rich

BUCHAREST, March 1 (AP).—Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Capt. Richard F. Gordon and Capt. Alan Bean, the American astronauts who were the second to land on the moon, in "Apollo-12," were cheered, yesterday on their arrival in Romania. The astronauts are making a good-will tour of Europe.

The program of their two-day stay in the Romanian capital does not schedule any meeting with leaders of the independent-minded Romanian Communist party or government.

The astronauts, who leave for Vienna tomorrow, were welcomed by sizable crowds at the airport and along the route into town. The airport was decked in Romanian and American flags.

Fast Reaction

In November, 1968, barely a month after taking the job, Mr. O'Leary reacted to a coal mine explosion at Farmington, W. Va., which took the lives of 78 men, with open condemnation of both the coal industry's "dismal" safety record and what he called the Bureau of Mines' long history of passivity toward and collaboration with the mine operators.

However, he initially suggested caution and gradualism in imposing sweeping new safety standards, and this policy incurred the displeasure of the most militant reformers.

For a time, several influential and progressive coal mine executives supported him. This support waned markedly, however, as he began vigorously enforcing strict new federal safety regulations.

"Buddy" Rich Arrested

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The action announced Friday, therefore, has broad implications. Some within Mr. Allen's department opposed the step on the ground that it would put the federal office in a controversial enforcement position.

According to this view, the office will ultimately be called on to discipline local school officials for any practice of discrimination against minorities and other poor persons. Mr. Allen said at a news conference that a cutoff of funds could result but that he hoped it would never come to that.

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Bomb in Belfast Shatters Statue

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 1 (Reuters).—The city's 11th bomb attack of the year took place this morning—blasting to pieces a statue of a 19th-century evangelist, Hugh Hanna.

No one was injured in the blast, which took place in Central Belfast, less than 100 yards from an explosion at a club last week in which four people were hurt.

Only half an hour before, the statue of the evangelist—called locally "Roaring Hanna"—was destroyed, a taxi-driver saw the bomb being planted and reported the incident to an army patrol.

Warned Against 'Seditious Speech'

Chicago Seven Freed on \$155,000 Bail

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The Chicago Seven were released from jail on bond by order of a federal appeals court yesterday with a stern warning against "seditious speech."

The seven radical activists—all convicted of contempt in their tumultuous riot conspiracy trial and five found guilty of conspiring to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention—walked from the federal building after signing bonds.

They immediately vowed to continue "doing the same thing" they have been doing and saying "the things we feel."

The Seventh Circuit Court of

Appeals, in a unanimous opinion by a five-judge panel, rejected the contention of the government and Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who sentenced the seven, that they were "dangerous men."

But the court had U.S. Commissioner James T. Balog warn them, as he turned them loose pending outcome of their appeals, that the government "has the right to protect itself against seditious speech directed against the government."

David T. Dellinger, oldest of the convicted men, said he planned to return to work "doing the same thing." Jerry C. Rubin, a Yippie leader,

ripped off and stomped on his jail identification bracelet and told a news conference: "We're going to act just like we've always acted and we're going to say the things we feel."

The total bail was \$155,000—\$25,000 for each of the five convicted on the incitement charge and \$15,000 each for the other two. Bail was also set at \$15,000 for the two defense lawyers, William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass, also convicted of contempt. Their sentences had been stayed until May 4 to permit them to carry out appeals.

Nixon Ousts Director of Mines Bureau

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, March 1 (NYT).—The Nixon administration, reacting to criticism of John F. O'Leary's aggressive conduct from the mining industry, ousted him yesterday as director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, a safety agency recently given greater enforcement powers.

One reliable report suggested that the appointment of a new director would be delayed for several months pending what was described as "a complete reorganization" of the bureau, which is part of the Interior Department.

Two men most frequently mentioned for the \$36,000 a year job by congressional sources were Roy J. Richard Lucas of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and Prof. Ted Haley of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

Mr. O'Leary, 43, had been widely regarded as the champion of mine safety reformers and the nemesis of segments of the mining industry—particularly in soft coal—who have resisted nearly every attempt to strengthen federal mine safety standards. The rate of death and injury in the coal mines for years has been the highest of any major industry.

Mr. O'Leary said yesterday his role as a crusader had "been very much overplayed."

Fast Reaction

In November, 1968, barely a month after taking the job, Mr. O'Leary reacted to a coal mine explosion at Farmington, W. Va., which took the lives of 78 men, with open condemnation of both the coal industry's "dismal" safety record and what he called the Bureau of Mines' long history of passivity toward and collaboration with the mine operators.

However, he initially suggested caution and gradualism in imposing sweeping new safety standards, and this policy incurred the displeasure of the most militant reformers.

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Muskie Heads Party Panel To 'Balance' Nixon Coverage

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, has been named chairman of a committee of Democratic senators that will try to repair what they consider to be an "imbalance" of newspaper and television coverage in favor of the Nixon administration.

The Maine Democrat said in an interview that he was particularly concerned about the fact that since the attacks on the press by Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the television networks have curtailed the practice of analyzing President Nixon's speeches immediately after they are aired.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., will also serve on the committee.

Sen. Muskie said that the committee, appointed by the Democratic Policy Committee of the Senate, "will try to divorce our activities from purely partisan interests."

"We have no program yet," Sen. Muskie said in the course of a wide-ranging interview that lasted four hours. "We may achieve no more than a reinvigoration of the networks' responsibility to provide analysis of the President's speeches."

Sen. Muskie said that his concern has been heightened by what he fears might be the beginning

of a period in which dissent in the nation is discouraged because of the utterances of the Vice-President.

The Nixon administration, Sen. Muskie said, has "created a silent epidemic of distrust" among the American people.

"What we need," the 1968 Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency and a likely 1972 presidential contender said, "is not the unity of silence, but the unity of shared beliefs, shared objectives and shared values."

He looked backward at the performance of the Nixon administration, particularly that of Vice-President Agnew, and found little to praise.

Speaking of the Vice-President, Sen. Muskie said:

• "His is an old and crude tendency of painting all of his critics with the same broad and dirty brush."

• "He never loses an opportunity to use what the public will regard as a horrible example in order to discredit good programs that he disagrees with."

• "His purpose seems to be to strengthen barriers rather than tear them down, to confuse instead of enlighten. The whole effort is divisive."

Russia Orbits Cosmos

MOSCOW, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched another unmanned satellite in its Cosmos series. Tass said yesterday, Cosmos-324 is circling the earth every 92 minutes. Its apogee is 305.6 miles and its perigee 176.4 miles.

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Socialist Brandt Is Target Of East German Tirades

Volcanic Forces Open 10 Fissures In Pozzuoli Field

Pueblo Ex-Crewman Dies

ANDERSON, S.C., March 1 (AP).—An autopsy has shown that William D. Scarborough, 27, a crewman aboard the USS Pueblo when it was captured by North Korea, died accidentally of carbon monoxide poisoning in an automobile. Dr. Scarborough's body was found in an automobile Thursday at a gas station, which he operated.

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The Dionne quintuplets photographed in December 1937, when they were nearly four years old. From left, they are Emile, Yvonne, Cecile, Annette and Marie.

Second Dionne Quintuplet, Marie, Is Dead

'Smuggled' Re Czech Police T

Report Details Terror of 1950s

The four wrote: "We were drenched with a sense of having sinned from the hour of our birth. The thought was drummed into us that the discord in which the family lived much of the time was our doing."

Mr. Houle in 1958. They separated eight years later. At the time of her 35th birthday, Marie had placed her two children in a foster home operated by nuns. Friends were deeply worried about her physical condition and apparent depression.

Maria entered a cloistered convent, the Servants of the Most Blessed Sacrament in Quebec City, after leaving the family home. She was prevented from taking her final vows because of her frail physical condition. She then entered an Oblate convent in Richelieu, Quebec, but left there also while still a postulant. In 1856, she opened a florist shop in Montreal, which failed six months

**Jewish Manager
Is Slain in Beirut**

BEIRUT, March 1 (WFO).—
Edouard Sasson, manager of the
Beirut office of Metro-Goldwyn-
Mayer and a member of one of
Lebanon's prominent Jewish fami-
lies, was shot to death in his
office yesterday morning.

The Arah guerrilla organization

here, condemned the murder and accused Zionist agents of killing him. The statement denied "malicious" Israeli reports that Mr. Sasson was killed because he had refused to make financial con-

U.S. Pilot Dies in Spain
MADRID, March 1 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force Base of Torrejon said early today a pilot was killed in a T-39 transport plane which crashed at the base yesterday while on an "unauthorized flight." A spokesman said Maj. Norman T. ...

Passon, 38, of Denver, Colo., was alone in the aircraft and had flown it to Torrejon from his home base at Stuttgart. The spokesman did not elaborate on the charge of "unauthorized."



Marie-Dianne Henle UPL

He died Thursday in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, and had lived in McLean, Va. He was an artillery commander of the 18th Airborne Corps in the European theater on World War II.

Marika Palaisti
ATHENS, March 1 (AP).—Marika Palaisti, the Greek opera singer who was famous in czarist Russia and once sang before the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt died Friday night in an Athens clinic. She kept her age a secret.

A colorful Athens personality, Miss Palaisti was born in Asia Minor (Turkey) and studied in the conservatory of Kiev and Moscow. She later became prima donna of the Moscow and Kiev opera houses where she sang for the czar. She left Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution and came to Greece where she continued her career until World War II. She made

er for MGM
irut Office

Mr. Sasson, a well-known businessman here, had been manager of MGM's office in Beirut for more than 20 years. He lived here with his wife and a son, Albert.

'No Enemies'

"We were all astonished to learn of his murder," his son said last night in a telephone conversation. "He had no enemies."

He said he last saw his father at lunch on Friday. "This morning [yesterday] he went to his office at 6:30. At 7 my mother was called by the police. He was dead when she got there."

the 5,000 persons in its Jewish community. During times of public tension the police take extra precautions in Jewish neighborhoods. There are no restrictions on Lebanese Jews and many hold prominent positions in the country.

The el-Patah statement last night said Mr. Sassoon "was an opponent of world Zionism. Consequently, he must have been killed to get rid of his opposition."

Russia Enlists Leading Jews In Attacks on Israel, Zionism

The second, was ideologically. The theory of the exclusiveness of the Jewish nation "is in many aspects patterned on the concepts of Hitlerite racism and the racist views flourishing in the United States."

For the Menu of Tomorrow Edible Micro-Organisms

(Continued from Page 1)

jigsaw puzzle. The key to the puzzle is in the structure of protein itself.

be fed extra-nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, magnesium and sulphur. These minerals are manipulated in various concentrations to alter the milk

There are some 20 amino acids, a class of organic compound, that combine in various ways to produce protein in the human body. This body is able to synthesize most of these amino acids except for eight (nine in children) that are called "essential amino acids." These essential amino acids must be gotten into the body through foods eaten.

Many foods provide enough calories for energy and even some non-essential amino acids. But it is the essential amino acids that are important and in short supply around the world. The main advantage of SCP is that it provides a shortcut in the food chain. Cattle must

graze on tons of grass and feeds to produce a few pounds of protein. Single cell organisms, however, are able to convert one pound of "waste material" (such as crude methane gas, old newspapers and so on) into one pound of cells, or about one-half pound of pure protein. This

organisms can also grow in the factory, in a kind of farm that is not dependent on weather or pesticides.

Gold in SCF

There are many different ways to cultivate SCF and each of

company has tended to strike off on its own, cloning its projects in secrecy with hopes of eventually patenting the process they find most economical.

"SCP is now being grown experimentally on methane gas, a viable cost, and is being used in traditional foods to boost their live value.

Fish protein concentrate is other new source of protein derived from ground-up, non-fish that would not normally be eaten.

paraffin and crude oil. So far yeasts and bacteria have shown most promise.

Generally the techniques used include setting up a culture medium in which water and the hydrocarbon substrate are mixed. The micro-organism is introduced and the mixture is incubated. Forage plants stem and leaf, water hyacinths and aquatic plant grass are a good source of protein, but one that may not use directly because it is hard-to-digest cellulose thus, sulfoling the protein. Scientists have found ways, however, to break down the protein juice in

duced into the bath. Since the "bugs" are finicky, temperature must be strictly controlled. If it gets too cold or too hot they simply refuse to multiply.

LAOS

New Round in a Pocket War

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—Last September, the government forces in this divided country scored an unexpected and spectacular military success: they drove the North Vietnamese invaders and their local client, the Pathet Lao, from the Plain des Jarres, a strategic region in the mountainous North that had been held by the Communists since 1967.

The mood in Vientiane then was one of elation, the more so because the surprise victory followed a Communist dry-season offensive that had moved the communists further westward than they had been in previous campaigns. The war in Laos followed a pattern of North Vietnamese advances during the dry season, to be abandoned when the summer rains make supply and support of the troops impossible.

But even in their elation, Lao officials and the American, whose aerial bombing, logistic support and tactical counsel are the sine qua non of the resistance to the invasion,

said that no doubt the territorial gains of the summer would be erased when the Communists returned to the offensive early in 1970.

This is what happened in the last two weeks. The government forces, following American counsel not to put up a great struggle, withdrew from the plain, as the Communist offensive got rolling. They withdrew with minimal losses and in reasonable order. Thus, the situation in Laos last week was back to where it was last summer, with the Communists in command of the plain that controls the country's major roadways.

Favorable Weather

The Communist forces were said to be consolidating their gains. They have retaken positions they held last June, and they have two or three more months of favorable weather for whatever military action they may decide to take.

But they have also to contend with the fact that in their hasty retreat from the Plain

des Jarres last September they left behind great stocks of supplies spread in caches throughout the plain that sustained their operations. These supplies were lost, and the plain has to be restocked under heavy American bombardment of their main route of supply.

Reports, not denied by the United States, have circulated of the use of the big B-52 bombers on two occasions. The American bomber, which has been used to pound the Ho Chi Minh trail in eastern Laos bordering South Vietnam, had not previously been committed in northern Laos.

The situation, in the view of Lao and American military sources as well as uninvolved experts, is difficult, as it is every year at this time, but not critical. And yet, the United States and other countries of the West show signs of alarm, and speak of the likelihood of American escalation and the possibility of the commitment of American ground troops.

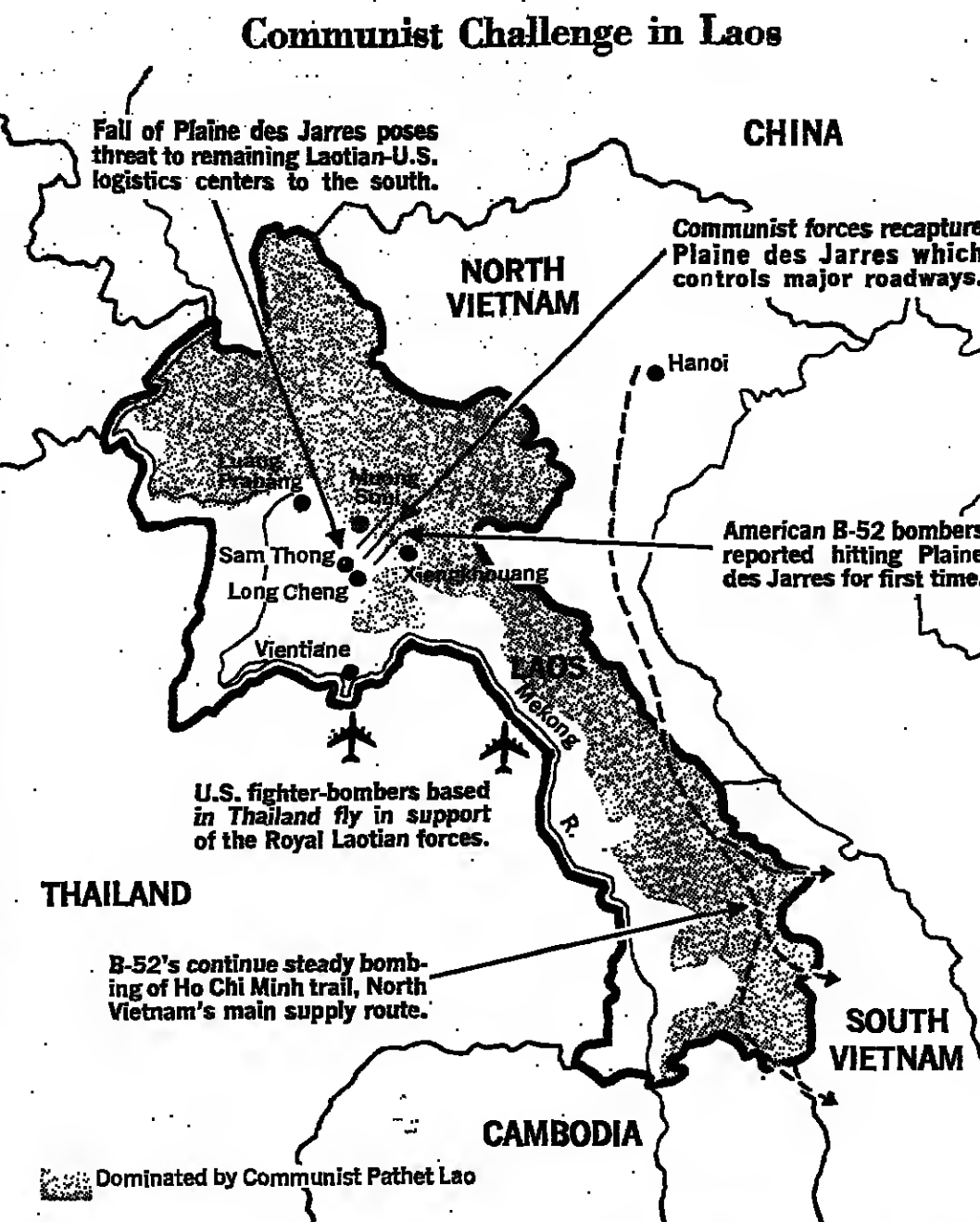
Conflicting Briefings

Reporters from all over the world flock here to discuss around the swimming pool of the Plain des Jarres the sometimes conflicting briefing of meager military action by Lao and American officials. Meanwhile, the Lao Chief of Staff went to a royal wedding in Nepal this weekend and the people of Vientiane yawn and complain that the hot season seems to be early this year.

Viewed from Vientiane, the excitement seems overblown and the result of a long and angry debate focused on a false issue. No serious observer here believes that the North Vietnamese will go far enough to raise the issue of a commitment of American ground forces—or that America could do in Laos what she is being pressed to undertake in Vietnam.

The United States is countering the North Vietnamese invasion of Laos, a violation of the Geneva Accords of 1962, with heavy bombing and a dominant position in equipping and counseling the government forces, regular and clandestine—equally in violation of the 1962 agreement. The United States feels that since North Vietnam does not admit its invasion, it would give Hanoi a negotiating advantage in conceding the American riposte.

The controversy engendered in the American Congress and press by this policy of secrecy is regarded by independent ob-



servers here as stemming from two causes: concern over so obvious a departure from the American tradition of informing the public on what the government is doing, and fear that the secrecy cloaks developments which may be drawing the United States into another Vietnam. This fear, however, in the opinion of knowledgeable sources here, is based on an exaggerated view of North Vietnam's objectives in Laos.

Twofold Aims

The North Vietnamese, as these analysts see the situation, have shown no indication that their aim in Laos, as distinct from South Vietnam, is to take over a country. Their aim is thought to be twofold:

In southern Laos, Hanoi's objective is to control the region

of the Ho Chi Minh trail, the vital lifeline from North Vietnam to its forces and the Viet Cong in South Vietnam. The government of Premier Souvanna Phouma recognizes this goal and has said it will not interfere with this aspect of the war in Vietnam.

In northern Laos, Hanoi seeks to maintain sufficient pressure in support of the Pathet Lao to prevent the power vacuum of this feeble and uncohesive country from being filled by an anti-Communist government. In conversation with friendly diplomats, North Vietnamese officials have emphasized that they will never accept a Laotian government they cannot trust.

Takeover Doubted

How far Hanoi's aims will eventually reach, no one pro-

cesses to know. But serious observers are convinced that while North Vietnam remains at war with America and the South, it will not challenge the world with open takeover of a neighbor that offers it no advantages and is difficult to occupy. The belief here is that the North Vietnamese offensive will end with limited gains and will lead to no significant escalation by either side.

The pity of the argument centering on the chance of escalation, in the eyes of observers whose principal concern is the people of Laos, is that it belies the tragic fact that the present level of hostilities is enough to have killed, maimed or made into constantly shuffling homeless as much as a third of a population estimated at three million.

Laos: Test Looms For Nixon Doctrine

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON (NYT).—A flash of anxiety over the possibility of a crisis in Laos last week as the administration feared an early test of the new Nixon Doctrine.

Members of Congress expressed concern that the United States would be engaged in a wider war in Southeast Asia. And intelligence analysts were puzzled by North Vietnamese intentions.

The apprehension spread almost in direct proportion to the speed with which the North Vietnamese swept across the Plain des Jarres in central Laos. But there were varying degrees of tension here.

A skeptic, who admitted he was more nervous than a few weeks ago, nonetheless argued: "Laos has been going down the drain for eight or nine years. This is nothing different."

Others took a wait-and-see attitude, hoping that the North Vietnamese do not really want an escalation in Laos.

Still others were alarmed. They pointed to the buildup of North Vietnamese forces, which are larger than ever before, the more belligerent tone of Hanoi's propaganda, and the extensive use of U.S. air power. Said an official who called himself an informed bystander: "I'm sick about the whole thing."

An assessment by Adm. John S. McCain, U.S. commander in the Pacific, was one with which a State Department spokesman said he could not quarrel. McCain was quoted in Saigon as having said that the enemy "continues to conduct the most determined aggressive campaign in Laos since the 1962 Geneva accords. The present deteriorating situation is of serious concern to us."

Senators Critical

Several senators, led by Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R-Md., were outspokenly critical last week of the administration's policy in Laos. Sen. Mathias charged that the administration is turning Laos into "an arena for the repetition of the mistakes of our Vietnamese involvement." Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic majority leader from Montana, asserted that if the Laotian conflict intensified, "all the plans for Vietnamization and all else will go down."

'We cannot let Laos fall to the Communists even if we have to fight.'

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Dec. 31, 1969

the drain, and we will find ourselves in a most difficult and dangerous situation."

Over the years, the North Vietnamese have evolved three objectives in Laos. The first and most pressing has been to protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos, down which men and supplies move to the war in South Vietnam. Some officials here contended that the North Vietnamese offensive was limited to forcing the clandestine, U.S.-backed army of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao in the Plain des Jarres region back to where it started before last summer's thrust across the plain toward the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The second and longer-range objective has been to overthrow the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma and to put into power a regime subject to Hanoi's will. Other officials here are increasingly inclined to believe that the North Vietnamese now intend to destroy the clandestine army, which has been reportedly trained and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency. The loss of the clandestine army would put the North Vietnamese in a position to overrun all Laos.

The third and ultimate North Vietnamese objective, in the view of many officials here, has been to establish in Laos a base for infiltration and subversion into Thailand.

By the end of the week, sources with access to intel-

ligence estimates said they did not know whether the North Vietnamese would be satisfied to stop where they are now, or strike on. But most analysts agree that the next few weeks—or even days—will produce a better indication of North Vietnamese intentions.

In the offing is the question of whether the administration will adhere to the Nixon Doctrine of not allowing the United States to become entangled in a wider land war in Asia, or to act to prevent the fall of Laos on the ground that it is vital to the security of American interest in South Vietnam and Thailand.

"That's the nub of it," said one official. "That's what this is all about when you cut through everything that's been going on."

Confronted with this uncertain outlook, administration officials are reported to be considering three alternatives, none of which offers much room for maneuver.

One official speculated: "I think Hanoi has read the Nixon Doctrine very, very carefully. They're counting on it to limit the President's options."

The most likely alternative for the moment would be to provide more military support,

'Laos is far away from America, but the world is small... The security of all Southeast Asia will be endangered if Laos loses its neutral independence.'

John F. Kennedy, March 23, 1961

including aerial bombing, to the Laotian government forces. New diplomatic efforts, particularly through North Vietnam's allies in the Soviet Union, would try to persuade the North Vietnamese to go no further.

But no one here held out much hopes that this would "accomplish anything." An official was asked whether the B-52 bombing raids might not serve as a warning to Hanoi. "Oh, for Pete's sake," he spluttered, "we've sent them all kinds of signals through all sorts of channels and nothing has worked."

Another option is to withdraw from Laos completely. That would not entail breaking any treaty obligations, a point made privately by officials here.

Moreover, the administration has not admitted publicly that the United States is involved in Laos other than to provide advisers, supplies and equipment. Politically, a withdrawal would appeal to those in Congress who have been critical of the extensive secret operations of the United States in Laos.

On the other hand, pulling out would have a marked impact on the war in Vietnam. Both the United States and North Vietnam analysts here said, have considered the conflicts in South Vietnam and Laos to be one war. Some observers speculate that the North Vietnamese attacked in Laos because they could not mount a Tet offensive in South Vietnam. They said Hanoi might be trying to stimulate an antiwar opinion in the United States to obtain concessions at the Paris peace talks.

The third alternative was to intervene with ground forces, a last resort that officials said was unlikely but not impossible. Melvin R. Laird, the Secretary of Defense, assured members of Congress last week that Pres-

'The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva Accords into which they entered in 1962.'

Lyndon B. Johnson, Jan. 18, 1965

ident Nixon would not send combat troops to Laos without the consent of Congress.

A congressional amendment to a current appropriations bill forbids the dispatch of ground forces to Thailand and Laos. That, plus the almost certain public opposition, severely restricts the President's hand.

Further, widening the war from Vietnam into a Southeast Asian war would jeopardize U.S. efforts to negotiate a limitation on strategic arms with the Soviet Union and to improve communications with Communist China.

Profile of Laos

Population: 2,825,000, mostly Lao and Thai-speaking mountain tribes, 95 percent rural.

Area and geography: 91,429 sq. mi., about the size of Oregon. Northern Laos mainly jungle-covered mountains; Southern Laos, arid limestone terraces.

Capitals: Vientiane (administrative), Luang Prabang (royal).

Government: Constitutional parliamentary monarchy headed by King Savang Vathana. Prince Souvanna Phouma has been premier since 1962.

After 56 years as a French protectorate and a brief Japanese occupation in WW II, Laos became an independent state within the French union in 1949. But it soon became part of the Indochina battleground. The Pathet Lao, a Communist nationalist movement, rebelled against the government in the early 1950s. Peace was restored under terms of the 1954 Geneva Conference ending the Indochina war, and Laos was established as an independent state under a neutralist-Pathet Lao coalition.

Peace was short-lived. In 1960 the coalition broke down, and more fighting erupted. The 1962 Geneva Agreement imposed a truce and supposedly guaranteed Laos's neutrality. But again, the accord broke down and fighting has continued off and on ever since. The civil war has divided the country politically between the Communist-supported Pathet Lao and the Western-supported neutralist-rightist coalition. The Communists control the eastern half, including the Ho Chi Minh supply route; the government the western half, with most of the rice land and small cities.

Without aid from the United States, Laos could not exist as a contemporary nation. The United States provides \$50 million annually and equips and advises the Royal armed forces. The North Vietnamese supply and lead the Pathet Lao.

Fitting Some of the Pieces in the Chinese Puzzle

(Continued from Page 1)

large staff, feeling that reliance on secretaries would lead to bureaucracy and is "a manifestation of degeneration in revolutionary will."

It is also clear that Chairman Mao had difficulty obtaining information. "During the last decade," he wrote at the time of the failure of the Great Leap Forward, a crash program for economic development in 1958-60, "there was not a single comrade who suggested or dared to expose defects in our plans."

Instead Chairman Mao got information by being an avid reader. The documents are filed with his comments after reading reports on such varied subjects as the establishment of a work-study program in a provincial university or ways to improve local newspapers.

During the Cultural Revolution, after reading a report on destruction of the students movement, Chairman Mao wrote angrily to Defense Minister Lin Biao, the party's deputy chairman, and Premier Zhou En-lai: "I have gone through this case. Things cannot go on this way. Let the Central Committee issue an instruction against this. Next, write an editorial."

Red Guard Papers

The documents had been made available to the Red Guards when the Maoist leadership decided, as part of its general effort to revitalize the party during the Cultural Revolution, to relax controls over the circulation of classified documents.

Several of the pamphlets, whose title pages bear the warning "Internal party document," have been published in recent months by the U.S. government. They deal with the period from the late 1950s to the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966.

Two more pamphlets, which cover the period from 1965 to 1967, have been made available by the State Department to The New York Times. In one of these new documents Chairman Mao asserted in 1965 that after 15 years in power there were still many people that his regime did not control.

"Right now one-third of the nation's power is controlled by the enemy or enemy sym-

pathizers," he said to his chief ideological adviser, Chen Po-la. "After 15 years, we now control the other two-thirds."

Because of the nature of the Mao papers and their slightly mysterious origin, at first some doubts were raised about their authenticity. But after examination, both academic and government specialists now feel certain that the documents are genuine.

One government analyst who has spent years studying Chairman Mao said: "Whenever you get documents of this length, with exact date and place given, it is pretty hard to forge them. We would catch most fabrications."

Dominates Parleys

Chairman Mao's greatest power, Prof. Oksenberg believes, derived from his ability to dominate party conferences. He prevented the formation of an opposition bloc by continually changing the size and composition of the members who attended. Prof. Oksenberg said.

One of the most important

documents is Mr. Mao's previously unpublished speech at the 1959 conference called at Lushan, a mountain resort in central China, to discuss the failure of the Great Leap in agriculture and industry. The speech discloses the chairman's forceful personality and his use of guerrilla tactics to overcome his powerful critics.

After keeping silent for two weeks to let the opposition show itself, Chairman Mao finally counterattacked. "You have spoken so much," he said hitting, "permit me to talk some now, won't you?"

His language is often blunt and earthy, filled with vivid metaphors. Referring to a third century general, Chairman Mao said: "I am like Chang Fei, while, although crude, was careful at times."

"Comrades, you should analyze your own responsibility and your stomachs will feel much more comfortable if you move your bowels and break wind." At the same time, Chairman Mao's speeches often seem vague and rambling, jumping from subject to subject. Prof. Oksenberg thinks the chairman

may be intentionally vague, never committing himself so that he can always blame his subordinates if a policy proves a failure.

Another valuable feature of the documents, a government specialist points out, is that "you can almost see here the Cultural Revolution taking shape in Mao's mind, growing out of his vision of the ideal society and China's failure to achieve it."

He notes two key themes in Chairman Mao's thoughts that culminated in the Cultural Revolution: his strong egalitarian bent, with his belief in the necessity of keeping close to the masses; and a feeling that conflict is inherently beneficial.

Elitism Feared

"I have spent much time in the rural areas with the peasants and was deeply moved by the many things they knew," Chairman Mao said in a 1966 speech. "Their knowledge was rich. I was no match for them."

But the documents also show

that Mr. Mao became increasingly worried during the 1960s that the party was becoming elitist and bureaucratic and was no longer keeping itself pure by contact with the masses.

"At present some comrades fear mass discussion very much," he warned in 1962. "They fear that the masses may put forward views different from the leaders. This attitude is extremely bad. Comrades, we are revolutionaries."

In a directive on public health work just before the Cultural Revolution began, Chairman Mao displayed hostility to intellectuals who he felt were divorced from the masses and consequently useless to society. Asserting that the Ministry of Public Health had not done enough for the peasants, he suggested that it be renamed the "Lords' Ministry."

"The more books a person reads," he observed, "the more stupid he becomes."

In Prof. Oksenberg's interpretation, the documents show that the Cultural Revolution was not a power struggle, but rather a

test designed and initiated by Chairman Mao to find men in the party who were true revolutionaries and therefore worthy of succeeding him.

'Final Test'

"The final test of whether or not socialism will make it," Chairman Mao said to the Central Committee in 1966, "will be decided by your putting politics in command and your going among the masses where together with them you will carry out the great Cultural Revolution."

At another meeting in 1966 he said: "I will feel sorry if you do not pass the test. I share your anxieties."

The specialists have also been fascinated by Chairman Mao's change in attitude toward the violence and disorder of the Cultural Revolution. At first he clearly held to the view that conflict is valuable, exposing the enemy and resolving underlying problems.

In a speech discussing the Cultural Revolution in August, 1966, Chairman Mao stated: "I firmly believe that a few months of disturbances will be mostly for the good."

But as the extent of trouble caused by the Red Guards began to become apparent, Chairman Mao moderated his view. "I did not expect that one [wall] poster and the Red Guards would cause so much trouble," he admitted in October, 1966.

Russians Find Some Bad Acting, File Film Protest in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has lodged a complaint through the Copenhagen Embassy against the Danish police about the Alfred Hitchcock spy film "Topaz," a Foreign Ministry official said today.

The Russians are angry because two Danish policemen played Communist agents during shootings of the film in Copenhagen last summer. "They did it in such a clumsy way we could have done it better ourselves," Russian Charge d'Affaires R. Bondar said.

Asked whether he saw the film, Mr. Bondar answered, "Yes, and I didn't even find it thrilling."

A letter of complaint has been handed in at the Foreign Ministry, the official said. "It will be forwarded to the police department concerned—the traffic police—through the Justice Ministry," he said.

The Russians apparently resented the clumsiness of the film agents when a high ranking Communist agent defects to the Americans inside a crowded department store.

"In my opinion the film made just as much fun with the Americans," said Joern Sindahl, one of the policemen.

Police Director Peter M. Christensen refused to comment on the case.

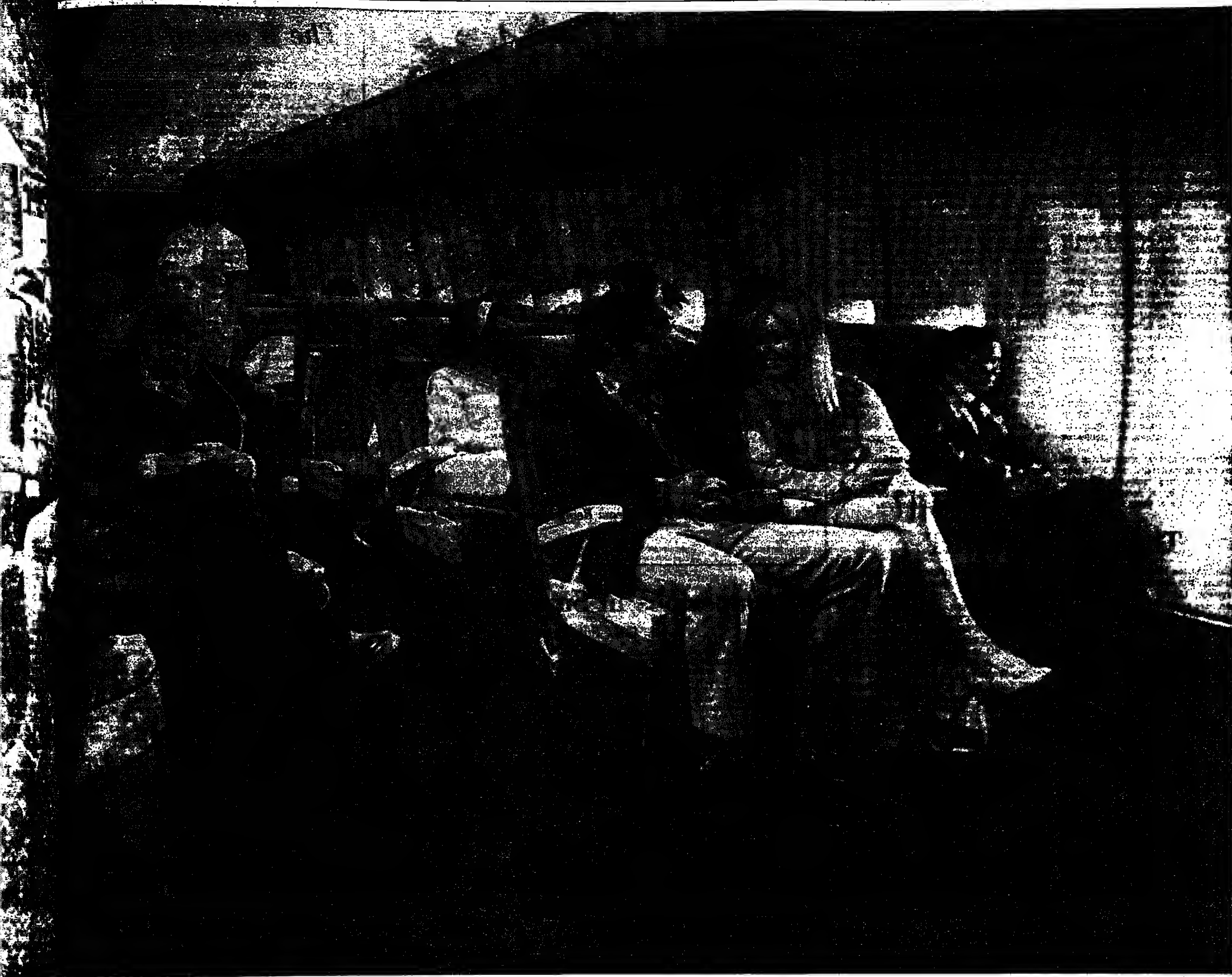


Red Guards armed with the Thoughts of Mao at a 1966 rally in Peking.



Today this Space Ship

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5:30 this afternoon our 747 lifts off for New York. And from then on you can stretch out, spread out, watch the movie, snooze, quaff, nibble, and enjoy a New York flight like you've never done before. We even have separate sections for non-smokers. In fact, you'll probably just be getting used to the

idea that you are really on a plane, when you'll find yourself in New York.

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'Benign Neglect'

It was unfortunate that Mr. Moynihan's most recent report got into the public domain. Very few documents intended for a restricted and specialized group travel well in a broader field. And there is grave danger that Mr. Moynihan's phrase, "benign neglect," will capture attention to the exclusion of the very sound matter that makes up the bulk of his statement.

"Benign neglect" was not well chosen to describe what Mr. Moynihan evidently had in mind. The conditions which led to its original inclusion in Lord Durham's celebrated report—which was a cornerstone of present-day Canada—were quite different from those described by President Nixon's chief adviser on America's social problems. The "benign neglect" by the British government of its Canadian dependencies had led to a growth of self-reliance in matters of government which made a degree of autonomy practicable. What Mr. Moynihan counsels is a period in which "Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades." It is a difference in emphasis that Mr. Moynihan has in mind—seeking to avoid situations in which extremists of either race are given opportunities for martyrdom, heroics, histrionics or whatever.

Unhappily, the fact that such advice has been given an administration which already is accused of forfeiting "moral leadership" in this area—and by a prestigious social scientist—creates one of those inflammatory

situations. The extremists will read into the advice whatever they want, and overlook Mr. Moynihan's sound appraisal of both the progress that has been made in bettering the economic and educational opportunities for the blacks, and the worsening state of social alienation of the black community.

This situation will not yield to any kind of neglect. While emphasizing the positive, and extending the area of public preoccupation to include Indians, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans may help to re-establish dialogue, in place of a mere exchange of absolutes, it will not, of itself, cure the problems of the ghettos or of the crime that breeds there. Mr. Moynihan was fully conscious of that. His first emphasis is on the failure of administration programs intended to meet these conditions to get off the ground. But his advice will be taken as a plea for apathy—which it certainly is not—and a challenge to extremists—which it specifically seeks to avoid.

There is much in the current Moynihan report that can be read with profit. There is much in it that should be discussed calmly, and many of its implications that should be reflected in sound legislation. The tone is keyed to the low-profile, common-sense, unemotional image that the Nixon administration has been seeking, in both the conduct of domestic and foreign affairs. But, like the gaudy phrases in the speeches of Vice-President Agnew, that "benign neglect" can wreck the best of intentions.

The ABM vs. SALT

The administration has shifted arguments for expanding the Safeguard antiballistic missile system (ABM) beyond the two Minuteman sites approved by a single Senate vote last year. But the change is more apparent than real.

President Nixon on January 30 stressed Communist China's possible missiles of the future as the threat requiring Safeguard extension now; he argued that a country-wide area defense of population centers had become "absolutely essential" and would be "virtually infallible" against China. Defense Secretary Laird's \$1.5-billion budget request, on the contrary, has now returned to last year's emphasis on a Soviet threat to American ICBMs. It limits new ABM construction to a third Minuteman base, with a fourth to be surveyed for future work; only small sums are to be spent on anti-Chinese area defense.

None of this means that the administration's perception of the threat and what needs to be done about it has changed. All that has changed evidently is its estimate of the kind of ABM increase it can sell to Congress at this time—a time when strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia approach in Vienna April 16.

Mr. Laird's lengthy "Defense Report" indicates a determination over the next few years to press ahead with more Minuteman defense and also with an anti-Chinese area defense which, he asserts, is "crucial" and cannot be affected by SALT. "The Soviets," Mr. Laird argues, "have no control over the Communist Chinese, whose threat we must therefore cope with regardless of SALT."

For the moment, however, a fund request for construction of a first anti-Chinese ABM site in Washington State has been deleted from the budget, as urged by Senator Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, as well as by the State Department. The State Department argued that an anti-Chinese system, if undertaken before Vienna and without the agreement of Moscow, would be seen as a long step toward a heavy anti-Soviet defense of U.S. cities.

Serious doubts remain about the effectiveness of the Safeguard system. Two of the

main technical arguments against Safeguard made by academic scientists last year are admitted indirectly in Secretary Laird's Defense Report now. He acknowledges that there are cheaper ways to defend Minutemen unless "the full area defense" against China is being built anyway. And he admits that "the (Soviet) threat could actually turn out to be considerably larger than the Safeguard defense is designed to handle."

Mr. Laird pays lip service to President Nixon's commitment to add no more ABMs each year than is shown necessary by an annual review of technical developments, the Communist threat and the progress of the SALT talks. But his exposition of the options ahead suggests the administration already has decided that the full twelve-site, \$12-billion Safeguard program is the minimum that will be needed, even if a freeze of offensive delivery vehicles at present levels could be achieved in the SALT talks.

Mr. Laird disingenuously claims that Safeguard expansion will enable the United States for another year "to pursue SALT without ourselves exacerbating the arms-control environment" by stepping up offensive missile deployment, as Moscow is doing. But the \$1.7 billion he is asking for MIRV multiple warhead missiles in the new budget, added to previous funds, will more than double the 1,700 separately targetable delivery vehicles now in the American strategic offensive missile forces.

The White House asserts that its ongoing ABM and MIRV programs, threatening another round in the arms race, provide incentive for the Russians to reach agreement in the SALT talks. This claim might be convincing if, at the same time, a freeze of offensive and defensive delivery vehicles at present levels were proposed. But all indications are that the administration prefers to complete its ABM and MIRV buildups before a halt is sought.

If Congress approves the requested funds for Safeguard it will be adding another dangerous twist to the upward spiral of terror through which the nuclear rivals are making the world progressively less safe for all mankind.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brandt's London Visit

It is now just over four months since Herr Brandt became West Germany's first postwar Social-Democrat chancellor. The 100-day period, which rightly or wrongly is regarded as a newcomer's test of style, has passed well. Reevaluation was accomplished, as promised, and with success. More significant—and more tricky—has been the chancellor's approach to his Communist neighbors in the East, including East Germany.

It is too early for this to produce concrete results, so that it is unfair to blame him for their absence. But he has broken through many psychological barriers, without any impression of over-eagerness, and this has needed skill. So much has been said, not least in Britain, about the need for a detente in Europe, that it would be

churlish not to give credit to the man who at present is making the pace.

—From The Times (London).

Trading With Rhodesia

The Republic of Rhodesia is in precisely the same moral situation as the Republic of South Africa. If it is wrong to trade with the one, it is wrong to trade with the other. If Mr. Vorster's government is recognized by the rest of the world, so should Mr. Smith's be.

The sanctions will inevitably peter out, and the net result of Mr. Wilson's policy will be to have demonstrated the powerlessness of both Britain and the United Nations to dictate the development of South Africa.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1895

MADRID. — In both Houses of the Cortes last night several patriotic speeches were delivered by the members, who declared that they would support the Government in preserving peace in Cuba. The Government, apprehensive of still further developments in the revolt in Cuba, has given definite orders to the transport department of the Royal Navy for the immediate conveyance of seven battalions of 900 men each from Spain to Havana. Several encounters have occurred near Guanajama.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1920

NEW YORK. — An unusually large number of lads from the sandlots, from college teams and from the minors, will have an opportunity to display their wares in fast baseball company during the coming season. Top managers such as John McGraw of the N.Y. Giants, Connie Mack of the Philadelphia A's, plus others such as Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals will look over prospects like: George Kelly, Frank Frisch, Al Schacht, George Uhle, Charley Grimm and scores of other hopefuls.



'It's Guaranteed to Keep You From Being Eaten by Chinese Dragons.'

Superjobs in Superpowers

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—The structure of the U.S. government has not kept pace with the quantum jump in American power and global responsibility and, despite creation of new devices such as the CIA, the Defense Department, a separate Air Force and a national security assistant to the President, administrative machinery continues to lag behind requirements.

This has troubled our leadership in the past. At one time, for example, President Truman considered suggesting creation of a Secretary of Foreign Affairs to share the Secretary of State's burden and perhaps to handle the increasing need for diplomatic travel.

One who has given much thought to the basic problem is Clark Clifford, friend of three Presidents (Truman, Kennedy, Johnson), former Defense Secretary, and a man who, although now retired from public office, has great prestige and influence here. While John F. Kennedy was still a Senator, Clifford testified on this subject before his subcommittee.

Clifford's theory is that much of our governmental machinery has become archaic and that what was designed as an adequate ruling apparatus for thirteen small agricultural communities called "states" two centuries ago is essentially obsolete today. Although there have been continual alterations since then, Clifford considers it remarkable that so few constitutional changes have been made.

The Vice Presidency

"One of the most archaic of our inherited institutions is that of the Presidency," he says. "The President wears six hats: Chief Executive, commander of the armed forces, formulator of foreign policy, principal ceremonial officer, innovator of legislation, and head of his political party. No real machinery is provided for the President to conduct his office efficiently along these lines. We should draw lessons from modern corporate development to help the Government."

"There should be a constitutional amendment changing the function of the Vice President, who still

represents an antiquated anachronism as part of both the legislative and executive branches. Someone else should be designated to preside over the Senate. The Vice President should be placed solely in the executive to serve the President the way a senior vice president serves the chief official of a corporation. He should move into the White House and have an office and a staff next to the President in order to assume some of the load.

"For example, he could take over most ceremonial duties, relieving the President of much time spent with visitors and dividing this function the way it is done elsewhere—between the Queen and Prime Minister in England, the President and Prime Minister in France, the President and Chancellor in Germany. We already have the titular office required; we don't need a Prime Minister. We have the Vice President. He should be assigned to take over many of the President's ceremonial and party functions."

Set of Duties

Clifford's point is that no matter how well a President and Vice President work as a team, the Vice President has no real institutionalized role other than to wait for something to happen to the President. It is ridiculous not to give the theoretical Number Two a set of legally specified duties that make him an executive vice-president and effective right hand. This would allow the President more time to think and more time to apply himself to critical national and international responsibilities.

Moreover, Clifford urges a second change to modernize the Government's superpower role. He recommends creation of "an extra-important official—one step above Cabinet level—for the direct application of both foreign policy and national security."

"Nowadays foreign policy and national security are so intertwined that they must be administered in a new way. Their complexity has increased by geometric, not arithmetic, progression. I think it desirable to set up a kind of super-Secretary over both State and Defense to combine their functions in the national interest. The job of the two departments is

intricately meshed. This in itself would make it easier for the Secretary of State to travel abroad. Clifford acknowledged that in an operational sense the relatively new office of national security adviser to the President, now held by Henry Kissinger, goes part way toward this formula but is necessarily a position with insufficient authority.

He would like a man like Kissinger to become executive assistant to the new super-Secretary and help him in unifying administration of the two key departments. "This kind of move," he concludes, "is absolutely necessary to produce the modern governmental machinery our responsibilities demand today."

WASHINGTON.—Because the President's opponents are now in retreat on so many other fronts, they are likely to make the second round of the ABM fight the big show of this congressional session. Hence they have a duty to tell the country, in plain terms, their answers to two plain questions:

Are they in fact ready to see the nuclear balance progressively deteriorate until, in about 1975, the balance favors the Soviets by a ratio of five-to-one?

And do they really think that the President of the United States ought to be required to make very grave decisions about the Middle East, for instance, with the unhappy knowledge that the Soviets have this enormous nuclear margin over the U.S.?

As to the future nuclear balance, the facts are both clear and grim. The very heavy Soviet missile know as the SS-9 is a Minuteman-destroyer, and nothing else. The ABMs are wanted to protect our Minuteman missiles, the strong core of our deterrent, from Soviet SS-9s. But suppose the liberal Democrats and their allies prevent ABM deployment.

In that event, at the present rate of Soviet deployment of the SS-9s, the entire Minuteman component of the American nuclear force will be neutralized by 1975. After neutralization, the Minuteman missiles will in fact have no remaining weight in the nuclear balance, even if they are still in their silos. For the balance must be calculated on the basis of what will happen in the event of an attack.

What Will Be Left

Since our few remaining Titan missiles will also be neutralized, that will leave the B-52 bombers of the Strategic Air Command, plus the Polaris-Poseidon missiles of our nuclear submarine fleet. But in the case of the bombers, a degree of neutralization has already occurred. All B-52 bases are in fact within range of the 300 Soviet ballistic missiles carried on the non-nuclear missile submarines already at sea.

After neutralization, therefore, the one remaining U.S. force that can still be depended upon will be the missiles on the Polaris-Poseidon submarines. These will number just above 650 by 1975.

But the Soviets are also launching their Yankee class submarines, reemerging on Polaris, at an accelerated pace. Continuing at the same rate, they will have about 60 Yankee class subs by 1975. This

'The Worst of Dangers, The Worst of Crimes'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is beginning to get around that poverty in America is not merely an expensive nuisance but a menace to the security of the Republic—what George Bernard Shaw once called "the worst of dangers, the worst of crimes." This idea is spreading from John Kenneth Galbraith and Pat Moynihan to Richard Nixon and Wilbur Mills, which is quite a distance, and it has now produced a vote in the House Ways and Means Committee for a system of income maintenance for poor families in the United States.

This may very well be the most important thing that has happened in the politics of the country since Richard Nixon moved into the White House. You can lose your way by arguing about Mr. Nixon's motives and Mr. Mills' parliamentary tactics, but when a conservative Republican administration and a conservative Ways and Means Committee agree that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable, it is fairly clear that something significant has happened in America.

The guess here is that thoughtful conservatives in both parties can no longer live happily with their old assumptions and prejudices. "This much poverty and this much wealth in the same country, they seem to be saying, is unfair, indecent, and what is more critical, dangerous. They are affronted by the untidiness, inefficiency and corruption of the old Democratic welfare system, and want to be fair, but mainly, they are scared."

Old Attitudes

This is probably a good thing. It brings the problem of poverty in America down from the realm of ideology and charity on to the more solid ground of self-interest. President Nixon and Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee have not suddenly adopted a new philosophy. No doubt they still see many of the poor as moral failures and dangerous rebels, and vaguely regard poverty as a whole-some tonic for lazy people. There is still a lot of the old attitude around: "If a man is indolent, let him be poor. If he is drunk, let him be poor. If he is not a gentleman, let him be poor." But officials and politicians are no longer saying, "Blessed are the poor," for they now see poverty as a threat, which must be appeased, if not removed, in the conservative interests of security.

Wilbur Mills has accepted the principle of a guaranteed annual "income maintenance" for poor American families, not because he has suddenly decided that the poor are noble and deserving. Like his namesake, John Stuart Mill, he no doubt insists that the working man is neither an entirely truthful nor an entirely honest individual who should be treated as a "tramp-like saint." But Wilbur

Mills is beginning to see that poverty is an infectious disease, so is the President. It has been a long time coming, but a lot of people here are beginning to understand the new George Bernard Shaw motto: "The worst of dangers, the worst of crimes." All the other crimes are virtues compared to poverty, it is said. There are millions of people, abject people, dirty people, ill-fed, ill-clothed people, who are morally and physically killing happiness of society and forcing us to do away with our liberties so that they will rise up and drag us down into the abyss.

Shaw's Proclamation

"Such poverty as we have in our great cities," G.B.S. says, "degrades the poor, and with its degradation the neighborhood in which they live. And whatever can degrade a neighborhood can degrade a country and a continent and the whole civilized world is only a large neighborhood."

"Its bad effects cannot be exaggerated by the rich. When it produces outbreaks of violent infectious disease, as it always does sooner or later, the rich catch disease and see their children of it. When it produces violence, the rich go in of both. When it produces manners and bad language, children of the rich pick it up, no matter how carefully they are members of one of those more proper churches, in repeated in church without meaning; it is a liberal thing, though the rich end of the scale can avoid living with the poor cannot avoid living with the poor." "People will be able to themselves to themselves as they please when they made an end of poverty; but then they will not be able to out the sights and smells of poverty from their walks, nor to feel sure that to day that its most vicious evils will not reach through their 'strange' guards."

This is the meaning of the acceptance of the income maintenance bill by the Ways and Means Committee in Washington. President Nixon and Chairman Mills have finally agreed. Shaw had the idea ago, and its time has now come.

"Modern poverty is not the poverty that was blent in the Song of the Mount," said G.B.S. objection to it is that it grades them, and the fact they can be quite as happy their degradation as they are in their exultation; and worse."

Future of the Balance

By Joseph Alsop

will give them just about 950 missiles on their nuclear submarines, against hardly more than two-thirds that number on ours.

In addition, the Soviets' Minuteman-like missiles, the SS-11s, are again being deployed at an accelerated rate. Continuing the current rate of deployment, they will have approximately 1,300 of these missiles in operational status by 1975. And they also have another 200 of their larger, more old-fashioned intercontinental missiles, like our Titans.

The Subtraction

Subtract, therefore, the SS-9s and the Minuteman missiles, the B-52s and the Soviet missiles carried on non-nuclear subs. What will then be the future balance? The answer is a few more than 650 U.S. Poseidon and Polaris missiles will be balanced against a few more than 950 of the same Soviet SS-11s plus another 200 of the older Soviet ICBMs.

That gives a future balance of 650 U.S. missiles against 2,450 Soviet missiles. This is, of course, a ratio of approximately four to one. But, as noted already, both SS-9s and SS-11 deployment have been rather continuously speeding up, year by year. Thus it is only prudent to be

ready for an unfavorable ratio of five to one in 1975, or a little later.

To this must be added the ominous fact that has received too little attention: recently, the Soviets succeeded in launching a satellite-destroying missile. It is non-nuclear, but an intention to use it as a device which sends numerous missiles of the attacking missile the satellite target.

With this new satellite-destroying obviously intended to shoot out of the Soviet arsenal, we do not have the blind U.S. to what is happening inside the Soviet Union. Obviously, blinding would be attempted except in a case of acute crisis; but having the means to blind the other side is no extra factor in the balance.

These really awe-inspiring should be weighed before the debate, with three further things in mind. The nuclear Soviet five to one against the Soviet four to one is a Cuban war business. And it is highly likely that Soviet marshals think of these matters in the peculiar manner of Sen. J. William Fulbright.

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By Neil Amdur

And Berths in NCAA Tourney

By Gordon S. White Jr.
 THE ADVERTISER March

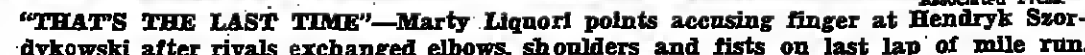
ABA Standings

WESTERN DIVISION				
1941	25	25	583	—
1942	25	25	583	—

100 (Miller 17, Becker 181.
116 (Verga 39, Mor 251. Da
(Combs 24, Hunsley 20).

Dallas 128 (J. Beasley 28, Powell 30)
 Nashboro 128 (J. Beasley 28, Powell 30)

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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